मध्य प्रदेश में कपास उत्पादन

1390. चौधरी हरिसिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश एक कपास उत्पादक राज्य है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य में कपास-उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

(ग) राज्य में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कपास उत्पादन के वर्षवार निर्धारित लक्ष्य और प्राप्त परिणाम का ब्यौरा है ;

(घ) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कपास के उत्पादन में कोई कमी आई है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेतराम) : ज (क जी) हां ।

(ख) कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्यों में एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कपास उत्पादन के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य और वास्तविक अनुमानों को नीचे दर्शाया गया है

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	(प्रत्येक 170 कि०ग्रा० की "000" गांठों में) उत्पादन के अनुमान
1989–90	360.0	411.8
1990–94	450.0	396.5
1991–92	450.0	260.1

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के 1992–93 के कपास उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान अभी देय नहीं हैं । फिर भी वर्तमान मूल्यांकन के अनुसार इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में, कपास का उत्पादन गत वर्ष 260.1 हजार गांठों के उत्पादन स्तर से अधिक रहने की संभावना है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(च) कपास के उत्पादन को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना-वधि के दौरान गहन कपास कार्यक्रम की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना जारी रखे जाने की संभावना है ।

Inter-State Movement of Agricultural Goods

1391. SHRI P. UPENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have demanded that curbs on inter-State movement of agricultural goods should be removed and the entire country should be treated as a single market; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): The Government is aware of the demand of farmers for lifting of curbs or inter-State movement of agricultural goods. The Central Government have not imposed any restrictions on the inter-State movement of agricultural commodities.

Food Supplies to the Famine hit Villages in Bihar

1392. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the wake of two consecutive crop failures due to severe drought conditions in Bihar common households in the villages particularly those of weaker sections, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are left

with no foodgrains and are surviving on wild roots and waiting for their inevitable deaths;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey to find out such villages where starvation deaths may occur if timely help is not provided to the helpless villagers in the State;

(e) if so, what are the details ther-thereof;

(d) whether Government have rushed supply of foodgrains and other essential commodities to such villages in the State;

(e) if so what are the details thereof;

(f) what action Government have taken to maintain the food supplies to the famine hit villages in Bihar;

(g) wheher Government propose to provide permanent irrigation facilities in drought affected villages after their identification and whether any scheme is being formulated for this purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to reports received from Government of Bihar, 24545 villages covering a population of 320.00 lakhs in 44 districts are affected by drought conditions in varying degrees. Stocking of emergency of foodgrains at the Panchayat level in the drought affected areas have been made by the State Government.

(b) and (c). On the basis of rainfall and damage to crops, the State Govt. has identified problem areas. Out of 591 blocks in the State, 83 blocks suffered kharif crop loss between 75-100 per cent and 226 between 50-74 per cent.

(d) to (h): The measures undertaken by the State Government in the drought affected areas include:—

(i) Stocking of emergency foodgrains in every Panchayat @ 10 quintals where crop failure has been more than 75 per cent and 2 quintals where crop failure has been 60-74 per cent and 1 quintal in other affected areas.

(ii) Revamping, repair and restoration of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes to generate additional irrigation potential.

(iii) Implementation of Contingency plans for production of alternate crops.

(iv) Augmentation of electric supply for irrigation purposes.

(v) Generation of massive additional employment through earthwork schemes and Food for Work Programmes.

(vi) Provision of drinking water in problem areas.

(vii) Contingency Planning for prevention of epidemics.

(viii) Storage and distribution of fodder or cattle.

(ix) Nutrition Programmes for Vulnerable sections of society like children lactating mothers and indigents.

किसानों द्वारा नकदी फसलों को प्राथमिकता

1393. **श्री वीरेन जे० शाह :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में किसान धीरे-धीरे अपने खेतों में